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ATTACHMENTS IN CONGRESS.

OME NOTABLE INSPANCES CITED

Entertaining Stories of Congres 14th Melated by Amos Commings-A Consenial Pair From Texas - Two Paithful Ebofe Saland Represents tives-Mark Sepith's Adventures With the Arisons Anciotel - Weymouth and the Secretary-Tom Read on a Calema Loftler Than That of Simon

Amos J. Cummings in Charlotte Observer.

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Washington, Feb. 2i—A singular feature of Congressional life is the companiouship it creates. Men come together from every part of the Union, like boys in school. Some form acquaintanceships very quictly, and they last through life; of hers are backward and reserved, but after one or two sessions a friendship is cemented that usually remains unbroken. A third class stands upon its own dignity and goes to and returns from the capital every day unaccompanied. Some are united apparently by bonds of sympathy, others are attracted by good-fellowship, and a few become associates through the bonds of mutual interests. Hosom friendship, however, is very rare. There are cynics and boon companions tramping along Pennsylvapanions transping along Pennsylva-pla avenue to the capitot—Pylades and Orestes in contrast with Timos of Athen, and an occasional Diogenes treading in their wake.

The attachment between George F. Edmunds and Allen J. Thurman in the Senate years ago was ardent and sin-cere and assumed almost national imcere and assumed almost national im-portance. Both men were of remark-able legal attainments. Each admired the other, and both enj yed the asso-ciation. They dined together and spent hours in the committee-room in accial intercourse. And in after years, when the river of time had borne them from the river of time had borne them from the realm of politics, the memories of their friendship filled the twilight of

their friendship filled the twilight of life with enchantment.

Another remarkable case of mutual attraction was that between Jo Abbot and David B. Cuiberson, of Texas. They were inseparable. They came to the House together, and departed in each other's company. They lived at the same botel, had rooms upon the same floor, and paid the same price. They ate at the same table, drank the same beverages and smoked the same cigars. In the long summer evenings they sat in front of their botel in old-fashioned arm chairs and discussed politics in a quiet way enjoying themselves as mutal comrades only oan. An incident illustrating the harmonionsness of their friendship occurred near the close of the Fifty-fourth Congress. On the least Sunday of the session they the close of the Firty-fourth Congress.
()u the last Sunday of the session they went down the river on an excursion.

The bean-bag game, the merry-go-round and Paul Boyton's chute were in active operation. Atbutt evinced an interest in the chute, and, against Culberson's protest, embarked for a voyage. It was an unfortunate embarkation. He lost his balance as well as his hat and was seriously injured when the hoat was seriously injured when the boat struck the water. When Congress adjourned he was musble to leave his bed, but his old friend did not desert . He remained with him night day until he became convalescent, they traveled back to Texas to-

gether.
When Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside was a Senator from Rhode Island his most intimate friend and associate was most intimate friend and associate was Senator Henry B. Anthony, of the same State. Anthony was an inveterate cigarette smoker, while Burnside enjoyed a good cigar. One day when they were coming out of the capitol together they met a newsboy smoking a cigarette. Burnside chided him paternally, saying that if he did not stop that periodes whit it would serious. that pernicious habit, it would seriously injure him and perhaps cause his

"Oh, no Senator," the boy respon-ed, "You are talking through your ded, "You are talking through your hat. Senator Anthony has been smok-ing eigerettes for aixty sours and they

never have hurt him."

The friendship of these Hhods Island Senators has its counterpart in the House to-day. Her Representatives are Melville Bull and Adin B. Capron. Their attachment seems to be nearly are Melville Bull and Adin B. Capron. Their attachment seems to be nearly as strong as was that of the Slamese twina. It is a perfect accial articulation. They agree in all things and work togather in entire harmony for the welfare of the Trovidence plantations. It is the only delegation in Congress where there is no diversity of opinion. They occupy bachelor apartments in the same lotel, employ the same secretary, invariably lunch together, and are in each other's society at all times and ulaces. They are never separated, except when attending the sessions of their respective committees. Their affinity is recognized by everybody. A Southern Congressman remarked the other day that when Bull took a soda cocktail it acted as a toole on Capron. This friendship is undoubtedly beneficial to the State of Rhode Island. When Capron is in a committee Buil remains on the floor of house, watching its interests, and when Bull is in a committee Capron takes his turn at the wheal.

John Allen of Mississippi, and Col. John H. Fellows were also intimate seasonates. An hour in their society was as entertaining as a theatrical performnance. The flow of wit and humor was unrestrained. Each had the faculty of extracting facetlousness from the other to the advancement of all listeners.

ty of extracting facetlousness from the other to the amusement of all listeners. At times they were epigrammatic, and anon experts at badinage and repartee: The association was severed, however, when Allen retired from Congress. Since that time Allen appears to be without a running mate, yet his whice-sicalities are as intertaining as ever. The incoming Congress ought to fur-nish an intellect that will again give

when Myron Wright of Penusylvania, died. Bobinson still remains with him and they frequently awaken the ochoes in the Demogratic cloakroom with their wild stories of Southwestern life. Of late, however, the delegate from Arizona hes made the pace rather hot for the gentleman from Louisiana. Bobinson has flooded the room with marvelons reminiscences of field sports in the Atchafalaya country—bear fights, alligator troubles, and skillful shots at the wonderful pappabot, but was cast in the shade when Mark Smith described his hairbreadth adventures in hunting the terrible axolotol smill described his hairpreach adventures in hunting the terrible axolotol on the burning sands of Arizona. There were three Maxicaus besides the amolotol in Mark's company. The axolotol clung to life with the tenacity of a snapping turtle. He blew his breath in the faces of the Mexicans and they drawed dead

and they dropped dead.
On the following day Robertson was asked what had become of his chum

"I don't know," he replied, "I chammed with Mark up to a very recent date, but he got so bad I had to quit him."

chammed with Mark up to a very recent date, but he got so bad I had to quit him."

The frieudship of Damon and Pythias is aptly illustrated in the Massachusetts delegation, George W. Weymouth represents the Fitchburg and George P. Lawrence the Lenox district. Each serving his first 'erm, Lawrence being elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ashley B. Wright. Their friendship began in the Massachusetts Legislature, where Lawrence was president of the Senate, and Weymouth a member of the lower house The association was renewed when Lawrence arrived in Washington. Wemouth inducted him into the Eleasiban mysteries of the departments. The center of these departments was the Postofiled Department. Here are usually centered all the troubles attending a new Congressman when a new administration comes into power. Weymouth had fairly surmounted his own troubles when Lawrence entered the House. The latter had about 160 new postmasters to appoint. Part of them were legacies left by his predecessor. The friendship developed in the Massachusetts Legislature was symphonized by the aid and advice of his more experienced colleagues. Certain is it that their association is firmly huit. This is rendered all the more remarkable because they are of different temperaments and tastes. Weymouth is a strict business man—a hustler in the departments and in the field of legislation. Rare, indeed, is it that a Congressman of his first term secures a public building for his district, yet Weymouth drove a bill through the committee of the whole for a public building in Fitchburg, and if it passes the House it will be due to his personal influence and pupularity on the floor, Lawrence, on the contrary, is a lawyer resident and with the

building in Fitchburg, and if it passes the House it will be due to his personal influence and pupularity on the floor. Lawrence, on the contrary, is a lawyer bright and witty, and abreast with the literature of the day. He is a gool speaker, and one who can make himself felt in discussion.

Weymouth has had a remarkable political career. He had never held public office, and within one year was a member of the Legislature, a delegate to a national Republican convention, and a Congressman-eclect. He was taken aback the other day, however, when he yisited the Secretary of the Navy and asked to have one of the proposed new protected cruiser named after the city of Fitchburg. The Secretary started as though touched with a red-hot fron.

"Well," he replied, "you have taken time by the forelook. Why the ships are not yet authorized. Maschusetts ought to be well satisfied with what she already has in the way of naval noncendature. There is the Massachusetts, the Boston, the Marbichead. the Concord, the Gloucester, and the Merimac. The State has been well provided for, and it seems to me that this ought to be satisfactory."

A charming fraternal association in the Secretary at the 4th of the satisfactory.

A charming fraternal association A charming fraternal association in the Senate will be severed on the 4th of March. It is that between James Smith of New Jersey, and Senator Edward Murphy, of New York. They have snowy heads, ruddy complexious, and are of the same height and physical and are of the same height and physical state. sique. They were sworn in together before Vice President Morton six years ago. and they will leave the Senate arm in arm at the close of this Congress. They occupy adjoining seats in the Senate chamber and adjoining cottages at Pileston. V the Senate chamber and adjoining entages at Eiberton. M. J., in the summer season. Rarely do they disagree on votes on public questions. They work in political traces like a span of blooded horses, and are universally popular among their associates. It is a cheering sight to see them at lunch in the Senate restaurant. The fare is simple but good humor 'and hearty conversation gives zest to the appetite. They glide along the cool, sequestered value of senatorial life in the enjoyment of each other's society, regardless of of each other's society, regardless the chill blasts of politics.

A touching example of personal friendship is that existing between John C. Bell of Colorado, and Jehn Baker, of Illinois, who became famous Baker, of Illinois, who became famous in his bitter but successful contest with William B. Morrison years ago. These gentlemen occupy adjoining seats in the House. Their friendship began early in the extra session of this Congress. It has been intensified by an unparalleled affliction. Mr. Baker has become entirely billed since be entered the House. His friend Bell is untiring in his tender attentions, and without him Mr. Baker would be entirely ut sea in the stormy contests sweeping over in the stormy contests sweeping aver

Equally interesting is the association between Sereno F. Payne, of New York, and John Dalzsil, of Pennsylvania. Payne is almost as massive in physique as Thomas B. Reed bimself, ite has a fine face and a manner that would have graced the Irish Parlisment over a burden was account. ment over a hundred years ago. Dalzell is slight in dyure, of exquisite tasts in

from Maine was imprisoned by the

from Maine was impresoned by sine blistard.

The Speaker of the House looms up colossul above all other figures. He has no intimate associate. On pleasant days he lumbers along the avenue on his way to the capitol, silent and alone, occasionally stopping to gaze at something attractive in the store windows. He walks and talks as if conscious of vessered nower. And well he may, for He walks and talks as if conscious of reserved power. And well he may, for be is a storage lattery of politics—one that deminates both wings of the capitol and that drives and stops the legislative machinery of the House at will. Clay and Blaine were great speakers; Bandall, one from whom men take observations; Crisp, a marvel of energy and ability, but Beed o'ertops them all in boldness of canception and rigidity of execution. He lives upon a column more lofy than that of Simon Stylites, enwrapped his own personality, placidly surveying the political herd below him; and no earthquake has as yet overthrown the column.

Amos J. Cummings. Amos J. Cummings.

Two-edged Robberr

St. Louis Hepublic. New England woolen manufacturers have organized a \$50,000,000 trust. Their object, like that of all other trusts, is to raise the price of their pro-

Their object, like that of all other trusts, is to raise the price of their product. With an average protection of 100 per cent, they ought to be able to establish a monopoly in this line of supply against American consumers. But the question arises, Where are they going to get an adequate supply of raw wool under a tariff policy which virtually prohibits the importation of clothing wool?

Statistics show that noder the McKinley and Dingley tariffs clothing wools were practically excluded from the country. Last year the total imports of woolen goods amounted to \$15,206,365; the previous year to \$40,481,831. The discrepancy in favor of the '97 imports is partly accounted for by the supply of raw wools on hand in the country which had come is before the repeal of the Democratic tariff. But neither set of figures represents the actual value of the imports of 1897-03.

It was once sail by a statesman, learning the set of the set of the country of the statesman.

of 1807-93.

It was once said by a statesman, long since dead, that the government could not collect revenue from a \$2-a-gallon tax on whisky. So it is when a prohibitive duty is placed on imports. Smuggling is promoted.

The Dingley tariff has ende contrabandage profitable as all executive.

and Some the process of the process of the solution of the process of the solution of the solu band goods are brought into Oregon and California and into the whole Rocky Mountain region from British Columbia, and through the free zone of Mexico into Tuxas. New bases of operations for smugglers are held out by Hawaii and Cuba.

The woolen trust may put up its prices, but the higher it puts them the more incentive will it afford smugglers to soften the exactions imposed upon American consumers. Protection makes of robbery a two-edged sword. It encourages the trusts to practice extortion on the people and tempts the smoggler to cheat the revenues.

Republican Prejudice Against the

Chalham Record. Megre. Mitchell county has a larger white Republican majority than any other county in the State, and yet there is a greater prejudice against the negroest there than anywhere else. Judge Bowman (Senator Pritchard's father-in-law), who lives there, is quoted as assume that there are only sixtefive. saying that there are only sixty-five registered colored voters in that county and in one township a negro is not allowed to live. On one occasion he states that a drummer went to that township, accompanied by a negro driver, to remain over night, and the negro had to be guarded all night for fear of his receiving bodily harm.

A whole month now North Carolina has been plodding and plunging in mud. Not a county, save perhaps Mecklenburg, is there but has lost an incalculable amount of time and energy in mud up to the axles of the wagons in mud up to the axies of the wagons of her farmers. Enough money has been lost in February to furnish half a dizen good roads in every county. The most sensible thing our people could do is to go to work as soon as possible building modern roads. No doubt the reader sees the matter as we do; but somehow it is the hardest thing to get that unison of action which once gotten would be worth millions to the people. We want 50,000 agutators for good roads.

Sam Jones thinks that "Bryan ain't got any business foolin' with the finances of the nation," because "he is nearly forty years old, and pays only 88 in taxes. Whereupon the Louisville Courser-Journal suggests that "it will hardly be accepted as a good argument against Bryan that he has not made as much money out of politics as Jones bus made out of religion."

see our dear once suffer while awaitling the arrival of the ductor. Ah Albuny (N. Y.) dairyman called at a drug store there for a doctor to come and see his child, then very mak with croup. Not finding the doctor in, he left word for him to come at once on his return. He also bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which he hoped would give some relief until the doctor should The incoming Congress engit to furnish an intellect that will again give them extra play.

Mark Smith of Alixona, also has his Fidus Achates in Samuel M. Bobinson He comes from the Ingorns of Louisiana. Both are neighty hunters, and Smith semewhat of a fisherman. He lost his fishing friend four years ago, Instant give some relief until the doctor about it alight in digure, of exquisite tasts in dress, and caustic in discussion. He successor of Dingles, and caustic in discussion. He successor of Dingles, on the ways and means, enjoys the milro confidence of the Speaker. Both are popular to the House. Payne being triends until he has a constant demand for it from that part of the country. For mile by J. E. Curry & Company.

OLD GEROXINO, THE TERROR OF

is Now Inshue in an Oklah Prions-Record of the Apache Who is Called the Worst of Indians.

Savages and semi-savages rarely lose their minds. Lunacy among the uncivilized races is practically unknown. Among the red-skins of this country it is so unusual that the Apache, Geronimo, who has gone mad, is one of the carlosities of the territorial reservation where he is confined.

is so unusual that the Apuchs, Gerentmo, who has gone mad, is one of the carlosities of the territorial reservation where he is confined.

Down in his Oklahoma prison Geronimo has all the food he can devour. He suffers for nothing. His quarters are kept warm in the winter and cool in the summer, but he is a prisoner all the same, and many are the folks who breathe easy in Arisona, because of Geronimo's imprisonment. He is the wickedest Apache ever known and in spite of his 70 years, he would be feared as is rattlesonke or a tiger, were he at liberty. Geronimo has murdered scores and scores of men. To burn women alive was one of his favorite occupations, and he never hesitated at torturing innocent babes.

For his deeds of violence he was captured five times by the United States troops but he made good his scape every time. For weeks at a time he lived on parched corn, when Uncle Sam's cavalry scoured the country to bring in the red-skin, dead or alive, and often he lay hidden in some unapproachable lair while the soldiers rode by him within halling distance. His endurance on horseleack is actounding even for an Indian; at one time he rede 500 miles without stopping. In two days he ran 75 miles to escape from his pursuers. Starvation, freezing, the torrid heat of the sun had no terrors for him, while his comrades succumbed by the dozen all round him.

Ite has been wounded time and again. Fevere burned his veins; his own men betrayed him and sold him into captivity for a few drinks of frewater, but through it all the old chief lived—lived to terrorize thousands of pepie, who feared him as they would a plague.

Old Geronimo is the last of the great chiefs. His tacties were those of his red-skin ancestry. He never fought a battle in upon field, and he never gave an enemy a chance for his life. The settlers in Arizona are stout-bearted men. They have to be, or they could not have gone into a country, where there is no room for a faint heart; yet they tremble at the very name of "Geronimo".

So terrible was the India

coalmo? So terrible was the Indian in his wrath, that the Mexicans and greasers believed him to be a god, to whom it was more need to bring sacrifices to keep him appeased than the God of the Christians. Geronimo kept his band in the alkali desert of that country, which kills everything that tries to cross it, but a Gla monster and an Apache Indian. For miles and miles not a blade of grass an including or a stick of brushwood high enough to hold a hat is seen in the desert; yet Geronimo and his hand would lie in wait a quarter of a mile from the pack train trail without being seen by a single man in that band of keensighted, ulert individuals, whose lives and property were at stake.

sighted, ulert individuals, whose lives and property were at stake.

He had a little trick of sending a bunch of warriors out on the death trail in the ranch valleys where the mountains begin to rise. The death trail method was to lie in wait bebind a rock near a losely ranch until the rancher came out in the morning, when they would swoop down upon him, yelling their warhoop into his ears, and burn him and his house and his wife and his bables, only to follow the death trail to another ranch and do the

deviligh business over again. He knew every inch of the desert, and long before he could be pursued for his depredations, he would be miles away. In 1896 he went on the death away. In 1896 he went on the death trail, killing a rancher named Becker, and tortured his family to death. This and tortured his mainly to death. This time the United States troops were hot on his trait, following him for hundreds of miles. On the southern border of Arizona they came up with him. One of the band was carrying a white girl, who had been stolen from a ranch, with a rife shot, an army officer billed. With a rife shot, an army officer killed the lorse under the man and the girl, but Geronime and the Indian stood over the girl behind a rock and held a band of 50 men at bay for hours, until the Apachee ralled and came back af-

the Apaches railied and came back after the old chief.

Captivity was good for Geronimo. He obeyed implicitly, showed no sawage traits, until he had luiled the fears of his captors. Then he escaped and went on the death trail again.

went on the death trail again.

Five years ago old Geroulmo was in captivity in Florida. A kind-hearted woman tourist saw him and calked with him on mattern i ertaining to his tribe and Indians in general. The kind-hearted tourist was so taken with the old chief that she got up a petition which was signed by many fellow tourists, begging that he be allowed to go back to the desert to dis.

The people of Arisona heard of it, and they immediately counterpetitioned the Government, saying that if Geronimo must come back, the kind-hearted tourist should be sent abead of him and put to a lonely ranch to welcome the old chief on his return to his native heath.

beath.

The counterpetition was strong enough to keep Geroalmo where he was. Down in Oklahoma, where he is living in captivity once more, the people do not waste much sympathy upon him. They have been too dangerously near the borders of Arisons, and that rankes quite a difference in the esteem in which the Indian chiefs are held by them who know them beat. those who know them best.

The Mon who Knew.

Kenene City Timos. Not one private soldier was called before the war investigating commis-sion. The private soldier got the proof of the pudding by calling it, and his testimony was not wanted. BAYGHY OF THEMAS ANGRY.

tie Party Loader Quits on Ac count of the Whesler Vote-Would Not Have the Empty Honor When 40 Democrats Beeline to Uphold the on Which They Sweet to

Washington Departs to Attaria Journal,
Washington, March S.—"I am not
saying this in a fit of bad temper or in
plque, or for the reason that I think
my opposents could defeat me, but after due deliberation I have made up my
mind not to be a candidate again for
the leadership of my party in congress,
either when it is in the minority or
majority."

the leadership of my party in congress, either when it is in the minority or majority."

This was the calm and dispassionate statement made to me shortly after noon to-day by Representative Joe Bailey, of Texas.

Continuing he said:

"I presume you got this news first from Baukhead, of Alabama."

"I did," I said.

"I thought so. There was no reason why be alcould not give it out. I called on him this morning and pledged him my support for the minority nomination of the next Congress. I would not have this empty position I hold again or accept the leadership of my party when forty-odd of its members decline to uphold the constitution after they had sworn so to do. It is the draftims the Democrats have voted in such a way. I know that it will be said that my refusal to again anyire to lead my party let the lower house of Congress will be attributed to a fit of temper. I have had twenty-four hours to think over it, and my mind is made up—irravocably made up."

I saw Mr. Bankhead inter. He co-reborated what Mr. Balley had said and continued:

Is made up—irrevocably made up."
I saw Mr. Bankhead later. He corecorated what Mr. Balley had said
and continued:

"When Mr. Bally told me he would
not stand for the leadership of his
party in Congress again and offered me
his support, I could not fully grasp
his measing. I told him that he
abould not make up his mind so suddenly. He told me he had determined
that if the Democrate would not follow him in this matter he would not
try to lead them again, but to fight
to uphold the constitution as an
individual. I assounced my candidacy
for the speakership nomication some
time ago, and will now make my candidacy active."

"The refusal of the Democrate yesterday to follow his lead in the demand
for the consideration of the resolutions
declaring that General Wheeler and
the members who nocepted army conmissions had thereby vacated their
sects, induced Mr. Bailey to make
this announcement. Mr. Bailey will
probably make a formal statement
later in the day.

Explosive Boef

Filmington Star.

All kinds of beef including the "embalmed" variety, have figured in the beef discussions since the war for Cubi, but some of this beef has since developed unsuspected properties, which are thus referred to by the Baltimore Heruld: When General Miles first inform

When General Miles first informed an interested nation that "embalmed" beef had been supplied to the army as "an experiment," and that the caused roust beef was devoid of nutriment, besides nauseating the men, he apparently possessed no information concerning snother, entirely unsuspected quality. He evidently did not know, nor does anyone else seem to have been aware of the feet, that the product fornished by certain Western concerns to austain our soldiers in an arduous campaign possessed the properties of an explosive.

"As set forth exclusively in the literall of Saturday, a number of the cause out grass to feed the moles, out and cut grass to feed the moles,

cause containing tinned reast beef which had been stored in the Lemon Building, where the Investigating Commission meets, to be used as evi-Commission meets, to be used as evidence in refuting the charges preferred by General Miles and other officers, burst with a loud detonation, causing consternation among the occupants of the building and spreading odors throughout the editor that gave rise to a regular stampeds among the clerks.

cierks.

"It is a matter of record that thousands of pounds of army best were jettleoned from transports, and that large quantities were buried in Cuban and Porto Rican soil. In the light of recent developments, such methods of disposal must be regarded as deplorably wasteful. Had the expansive and propelling farce of caused roast best been ascertaised while the were with Spain was yet in progress, the rations which were unserviceable as food might have been passed in line at the contract of the contract rations which were unserviceable as food might have been used in lieu of ammunition. Perhaps they would have proved an admirable substitute for smalleless powder.

for smokeless powder.

"In any event, they could have been employed like Chinese stinkpots, to overwhelm the cremy with parsiysing

It is too late to avail ourselves of this powerful paralyzer, unless we should have some subsequent racket in Gubs, but it isn't too lets to utilize it Gubs, but it isn't too late to utilize it as a paralyzer of the Filipinos who now seem to be requiring special attention. Suppose a lot of it were shipped to Admiral Dewey and let him shoot it among them, that is if it could be restrained from exploding before it crossed the l'acido. It wouldn't destroy towns as the steel projecties do, but it would everiastingly get away with the fellows within smelling distance of where it landed.

Pork Fancying Se

Payettoville Observer.

Payettovitle Observer.

A Flea Hill farmer in town Monday morning tells us that two bears—a large black one end a oub—are roaming about Flea. Hill township, creating much excitement, especially among the piga, which are treated in a peculiar manner. During the anow the large bear was seen to creep up behind a hog, grab it by the home with its paws and drive it off to its den in a swamp. In several cases the pigs have been known to return with a batt eaten out of their backs.



ANXIOUS TO LEAVE CURA.

Having to Cut Wood and Burn Lie for Cube

Letters received in Bultimore from members of the Fourth Immune Regiment now in Cuba indicate that the soldiers are not having a very pleasant time, and that garrison daty means comething different than was understood by them when they enlisted. A Bultimorean who is a member of Company H. of the command writes to the San from Jiguahi, Cuba, under date of January 31, as follows:

"I take great pleasure in informing you that the Fourth Immune Hagiment atill active and is yet on Cuban soil. We are kept busy building itme tains and burning lime to sell to the Cubane. I would like to know what 'garrison duty' in. If I thought when I enlisted that I would have to burn little, out wood and do such work when I got to Cuba you can bet your life the United States army would never have got me.

United States army would never have got me.

"We have teen here since October 18, 1898, and I think it is about time for the government to relieve us and send us to our homes. The general report is to the effect that we are going to Manilla. I hope it is true, for if we have to reunin in the service any old place is better than Cuba. I saw a statement in the Sax recently that the friends of the officers say that they would like to see the nine Immane Beginsouts remain is the service their full two years. It is well suough for the officers to hold their positious for two years, for they can sit back and look at the poor private work. Only least Saturday eviving eight privates were detailed to go out and out wood to burn lime and then had to do their twenty-four hours' guard duty, after cutting wood until 3 o'clock in the morning; and, to cap the climax, they put a poor private in the guard house, on hard-tack and water, for retusing to out wood. Is that 'garrison' duty? Well, I don't think.

"I think it is a shame to bring men down here to this island and make them work like dogs. There isn't a day that passes that we are not on some kind of a detail, and we have most always got as 'American snotior' over our shoulders. Besides all this we have to drill one hour every morning and half an hour every evening before retreat.

"We enlisted in good faith and were

out and cut grass to feed the mo as Uncle Nam is too poor to buy feed for them, therefore I will have to stop writing for this time. I think I have done remarkably well to have got time to write this much."

Col. J. B. Killebrew in Southern F. sine for March.

The South is suprem The South is supremely blest in near-ly every element that leads to a successful and profitable agriculture. ly every element that leads to a successful and profitable agriculture. It can grow successfully almost every erop that is produced in the civilized world. The fectuality of the soil invites, escourages and rewards the careful toil of the busbandmen, and he respe a larger reward in proportion to labor than he could do in any other country known to civilization. It is not to be doubted that the tendency of Southern agriculture at present is towards a partiel or total abandonment of old methods and a substitution therefor of a system that will bring about a radical revolution among the zillers of the soil by the growing of products more largely for home consumption and giving less attention to the products for foreign exportation. This needed obsenge will fix a leating character upon its agriculture. This bendency is aiready well marked in the This needed obange will fix a leating character upon its agriculture. This condency is airoudy well marked in this increased production of breakfaffs, in the breeding of demestic animals for shaughter, in the growing of vegetables, fruits and meious for the Northern markets and above all in the determination of the wisest planters to relegate cotton to the rear and give more production of those crops necessary for the sustainance of man and beast and which will make the Bouth independent of other sources of supply. of other sources of supply.

We have saved many doctor bills muce we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our bome. We keep a bottle open all the time and whanever any of my family or myself tegin to catch cold we begin to use the Cough Remedy, and as a result we never have to send away for a doctor and loour a layer doctor bill, for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never talls to cure. It is certainly medicine of greet merit and worth.— D. S. MEARKER, General Merokant and Farmer, Mattie, Bedford county, Pa. For mile by J. E. Curry & Company.

anarchistic elements that so handi-capped him in his other race he will be our part president.

"For one, I very much desire to be placed on record as being deutdefly op-posed to imperialism—more particular-ly as applied to the eastern homisphere. I fully realise that just sow it is a thankless test to even offer a more

tion to our imperialist friends, but we will wait and see."

Agriculture a Belene

Col. J. B. Killebrew to Southern Pa-sino for March.

A spirit of inquiry and lave awakaned among intelligent farmer throughout any one of the States of the South would do more service to agri-culture than lifty apprimental farms for under the growing authori ment could be made to a greate extent an experimental form, culture could thus be made a so well as an art, and at the min the requirements of commerce more closely studied and define the inspiring indusers of broad-commissioners.

Cool in Montan

mines of Kentheky produced 3,540; tons, a gain of 235,670 tone over 18. The use of machines in the mines is gradually necessated until to-day the are 171 in use, mining 45 per cent, the coal. In 1805 tut 35 per cent, the coal was mined this way. For nine of the machines are operated sloctricity and the others by compressed all. During 1898 the comming production of Kentucky production

Many a man thinks it is goodness. that keeps him from eclass, w only his full stomech. On half alle ance he would be as ugly and he as any body. Don't mistake po for principles.

"My right arm a limit was assisted. It would be a limit of the second of